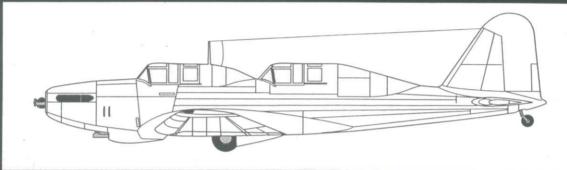


Classic Airframes





Fairey Battle T

The Fairey Battle designed by Marcel Lobelle, was first flown in March 1936, at this time the aircraft offered a performance far in advance of any contemporary day bomber.

The Air Ministry however had come to terms with the fact that the original concept of the light bomber was outmoded, unfortunately for the Battle the race to keep numerical parity with Germany was on, and production was maintained for this purpose.

By the time war broke out in 1939 the Battle was operationally obsolete as a light bomber, it was however at the forefront of the B.E.F. and was in action during the "phoney" war, employed as armed daylight reconnaissance over the Siegfried Line.

The Battle suffered very heavy losses during the Battle of France and was withdrawn from front-line service. However, the basic soundness of the design lent itself to being modified to pilot training (Battle T) and target tug (Battle TT) versions.

The ungainly-looking Battle T was used to train pilots in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the 100 airframes built as the T version being used by the RAF, RCAF and RAAF.

Fairey Battle T Specifications

Powerplant:

Rolls Royce Merlin II, 1030 h.p.

Wing Span:

54'

Armament:

None

Length:

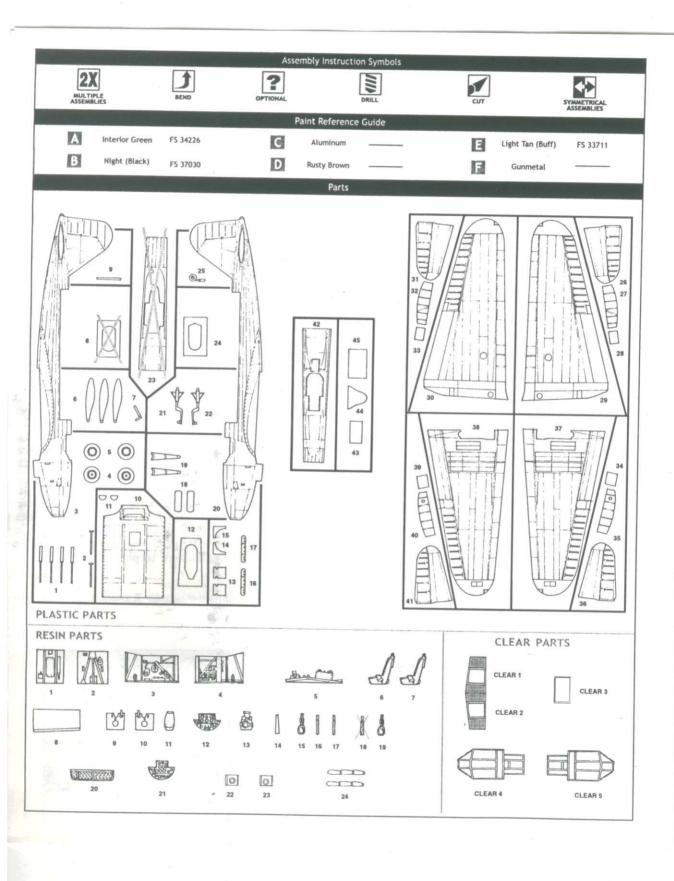
52' 1 3/4"

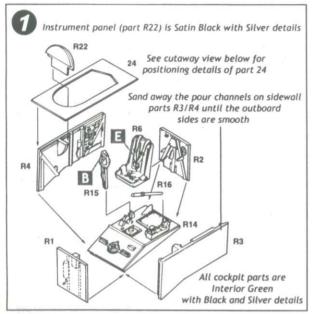
Maximum Speed:

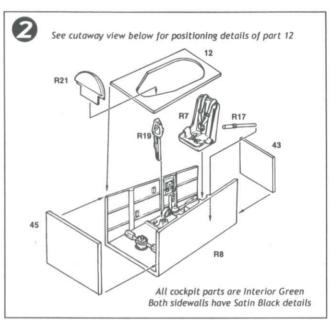
233 mph @ 17,200'

This model kit is intended for experienced modelers. The nature of limited-run kits such as this require additional time and effort to clean up and fit the parts, as well as experience with the various media utilized to provide the most accurate effect on the finished model. Use CyA ('super') glue to assemble Photoetch (PE) and Resin (PU) parts.

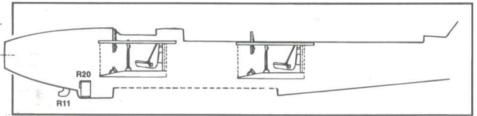
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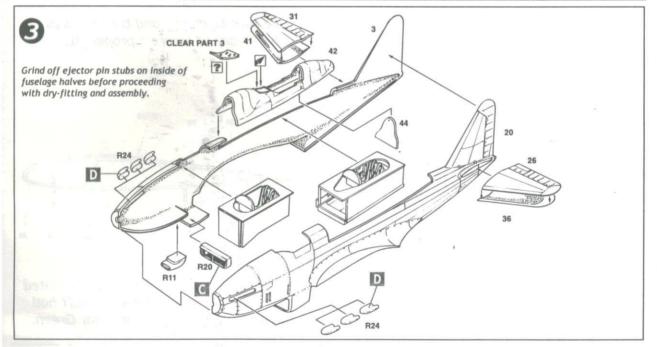






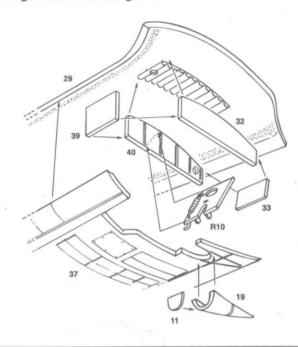
Dry-fit and trim all cockpit parts to fit in positions shown in the cutaway view. Carefully mark the location of the aft cockpit tub using the deck (part 42) to measure the position. Repeatedly dry-fitting the deck (part 42) to gauge the amount of resin to be trimmed from the cockpit tubs will allow for an accurate, tight fit.



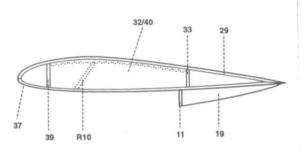




🖪 Right Main Landing Gear Well

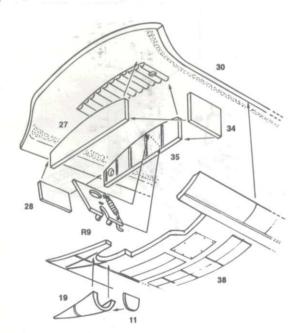


Be sure to dry-fit and trim parts as necessary to assure a proper fit.

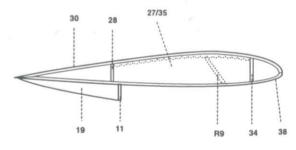


Wheel well areas were generally painted the underside color. Some aircraft had the wheel wells painted Interior Green.

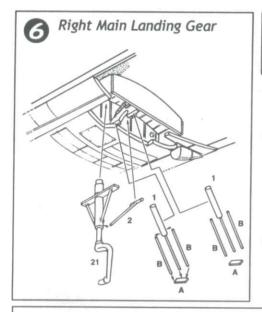
5 Left Main Landing Gear Well



Be sure to dry-fit and trim parts as necessary to assure a proper fit.



Wheel well areas were generally painted the underside color. Some aircraft had the wheel wells painted Interior Green.



Painting Note
All wheel well parts and
struts were usually
finished in the
undersurface color.

Full-size templates for parts A & B

Make struts B from styrene rod stock or stretched sprue

Make parts A from sheet styrene or scrap clear stock from canopy molding



